

os y los ubica en la misma tribu Citharexyleae de la Subfam. Verbenoideae. La falta de material fructificado y la fragilidad del ovario, que dificulta su estudio, me han impedido profundizar en el problema de la posición sistemática de este género."

The description of Baillonia spartioides by Ball (1887) is merely "In the warmer zone the allied genus Lippia becomes predominant, and displays an equal variety [to Verbena] of aspect; but in Chili especially we find a number of plants very different in aspect, although nearly allied in structure to the familiar types. The plant of the Rio Colorado -- known to botanists as Baillonia spartioides -- appears to be rare in Chili, as it is not among the species collected by the earlier explorers of this region."

In regard to Baillonia szovitsii, in a letter to me from Dr. N. R. Farnsworth, dated June 16, 1971, he says "Apparently the entry of 'Baillonia szovitsii' in Monograph VI was an error. Dr. Lynn obtained most of his data from Chemical Abstracts, and to add confusion to the issue, the abstract in CA lists a 'Daillonia szovitsii', which is obviously an error in transposition by the CA abstractor, and the entry should be 'Gaillonia szovitsii'."

#### BAILLONIA AMABILIS Bocq.

Additional bibliography: Metcalfe & Chalk, Anat. Dicot. 1032. 1950; R. C. Foster, Contrib. Gray Herb. 184: 169. 1958; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.6: 532 (1963) and A.13: 571. 1968; Moldenke, Phytologia 16: 168. 1968; J. Hutchinson, Evol. & Phylog. Flow. Pl. [471] & 670. 1969; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 147, 181, 185, 195, 355, 395, & 434 (1971) and 2: 850. 1971; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: [376], 377, & 408, fig. 27. 1974.

Additional illustrations: ARGENTINA: Formosa: I. Morel 5023 (N.).

#### BAILLONIA AMABILIS var. PUBESCENS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.6: 532 (1963) and A.13: 571. 1968; Moldenke, Phytologia 16: 168. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 147 (1971) and 2: 850. 1971.

#### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS BOUCHEA. V

Harold N. Moldenke

#### BOUCHEA Cham.

Additional & emended bibliography: Sloane, Voy. Jamaic. Nat. Hist. 1: 172, pl. 107, fig. 2. 1707; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, imp. 1, 1: 19. 1753; L., Syst. Nat., ed. 10 [Stockh.], 2: 852 (1759) and ed. 10 [Halle], 2: 852. 1760; Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 2: 241.

1839; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., imp. 1, 1: 327, 349, 733, & 753 (1893) and imp. 1, 2: 504, 564, & 567. 1894; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 1, 430. 1904; Thiselton-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 28 & 57. 1905; Cooke, Fl. Presid. Bombay, ed. 1, 3: 418 & 420. 1905; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 1, 673 & 715. 1907; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, imp. 2, 1: 19 (1907) and ed. 1, imp. 3, 1: 19. 1907; Alston in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6: Suppl. 229. 1931; M. Martinez, Pl. Medic. Mex., ed. 1, 469 & 602. 1933; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, imp. 4, 1: 19. 1934; M. Martinez, Pl. Medic. Mex., ed. 2, 467 & 591. 1939; Glover, Prov. Check List Brit. & Ital. Somal. 16, 266, & 355. 1947; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, imp. 5, 1: 19. 1957; Cooke, Fl. Presid. Bombay, ed. 2, imp. 1, 2: 497 & 500. 1958; Abeywickrama, Ceylon Journ. Sci. Biol. 2: 217. 1959; Dalla Torrey & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 2, 430. 1963; Jafri, Fl. Karachi 286, 287, & 352, fig. 282. 1966; Cooke, Fl. Presid. Bombay, ed. 2, imp. 2, 2: 497 & 500. 1967; Gunawardena, Gen. & Sp. Pl. Zeyl. 146. 1968; Alemán Fries, Aurich, Ezcurra Ferrer, Gutiérrez Vázquez, Horstmann, López Rendueles, Rodríguez Graquiten, Roquel Casabella, & Schreiber, Die Kulturpfl. 19: 421. 1972; Airy Shaw in J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 8, 154, 168, 682, & 920. 1973; Farnsworth, Pharmacog. Titles 8 (8): iii. 1973; Hegnauer, Chemosystemat. Pfl. 6 [Chem. Reihe 21]: 676. 1973; J. Hutchinson, Fam. Flow. Pl., ed. 3, 487 & 917. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 28: 109 (1974) and 29: 38—65. 1974; Molina R., Ceiba 18: 66. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 408 & 409. 1974; Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 505, 506, 508, & 509. 1974.

Airy Shaw (1973) still maintains that the genus Lomake Raf. is a synonym of Stachytarpheta Vahl, but of course, as I have pointed out numerous times over the past years, it is actually a synonym of Bouchea. Jackson (1893, 1894) and Thiselton-Dyer (1904) place Denisaea Neck. in the synonymy of Phryma L. in the Phrymaceae, also incorrectly.

#### BOUCHEA BOYACANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 44 & 48. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 408. 1974.

Cuatrecasas & Castañeda encountered this plant on dry savannas, at 10 meters altitude, flowering and fruiting in November.

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as B. prismatica (L.) Kuntze and as Stachytarpheta elatior Schrad.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Guajira: Cuatrecasas & Castañeda 25472 (W-2342013).

#### BOUCHEA FLUMINENSIS (Vell.) Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 41—48 & 56. 1974; Troncoso, Darwiniana 18: 348—350, 408, 411, & 412, fig. 12. 1974.

The Plowman 2737, distributed as typical B. fluminensis, is actually better regarded as var. pilosa Moldenke.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Distrito Federal: Irwin, Maxwell,

& Wasshausen 21013 (N, N).

**BOUCHEA FLUMINENSIS** var. **PILOSA** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 49. 1974.

Plowman describes this plant as an herb, 1 m. tall, the corollas "blue-violet with white at [the] throat", and found it growing in secondary thickets, flowering in May. The corollas on Hatschbach 33850 are described by the collector as having been "lila".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Hatschbach 33850 (Ld).

ARGENTINA: Misiones: Plowman 2737 (W-2639772).

**BOUCHEA LINIFOLIA** A. Gray

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 42 & 49-50. 1974.

Rowell describes this plant as a globose shrub and found it growing in limestone soil on rocky hillsides.

Additional citations: TEXAS: Val Verde Co.: Rowell 15274 (Sl, Z).

**BOUCHEA NELSONII** Grenz.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 42, 50-51, 56, 62, & 63. 1974.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Oaxaca: Orcutt 5268 (E-711915).

**BOUCHEA PRISMATICA** (L.) Kuntze

Additional synonymy: Denisaea prismatica Kuntze apud Thiselt.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 57, in syn. 1904. Bouchea prismatica (Lam.) Kuntze, in herb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Sloane, Voy. Jamaic. Nat. Hist. 1: 172, pl. 107, fig. 2. 1707; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, imp. 1, 1: 19. 1753; L., Syst. Nat., ed. 10 [Stockh.], 2: 852 (1759) and ed. 10 [Halle], 2: 852. 1760; Ait., Hort. Kew. 3: 480. 1789; Thiselt.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 28 & 57. 1904; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, imp. 2, 1: 19 (1907), ed. 1, imp. 3, 1: 19 (1907), ed. 1, imp. 4, 1: 19 (1934), and ed. 1, imp. 5, 1: 19. 1957; Alemán Frias, Aurich, Ezcurra Ferrer, Gutiérrez Vázquez, Horstmann, López Rendueles, Rodríguez Graquiten, Roquel Casabella, & Schreiber, Die Kulturpfl. 19: 421. 1972; Farnsworth, Pharmacog. Titles 8 (8): iii. 1973; Hegnauer, Chemotax. Pfl. 6 [Chem. Reihe 21]: 676. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 42, 47, 48, & 51-64. 1974; Molina R., Ceiba 18: 66. 1974.

Additional illustrations: Sloane, Voy. Jamaic. Nat. Hist. 1: pl. 107, fig. 2. 1707.

Aiton (1789) calls this plant the "germander-leav'd vervain" and asserts that it was introduced into cultivation in England in 1787 by Alexander Anderson from the West Indies and that it blooms in England in May and June. It existed in cultivation in the gardens at Kew at least until 1789.

The corollas on Correll & Correll 42376 are said to have been "pink", and these collectors found the plant growing as a "weed in vacant lots" in the Bahamas.

In addition to the months previously reported by me, this species has been collected in anthesis in December and in fruit in June. The corollas on Alston 5438 are described as having been "mauve" in color when fresh, while those on S. R. Hill 2213 were "light-violet". Hill describes the plant as an "erect herb to 2 feet tall" and found it to be "common in waste places and road-sides" in the Bahamas, flowering and fruiting there in June. Liogier refers to it as 30—40 cm. tall, the "flores morado claro", growing "in manigua, sobre cuelo calcáreo", the fruit green, at 10—20 m. altitude, flowering and fruiting in May and September.

The illustration accompanying Sloane's description (1707) of Verbena folio subrotundo serrato flore coeruleo is definitely not of Bouchea prismatica, but represents Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl instead. However, his Verbena minima Chamaedryos folio is definitely Bouchea prismatica. His description of the latter is: "This plant has a great many blackish fibrils coming from each side, of a long, reddish brown, deep Root. At its appearance out of the Earth it sends out on every hand several small, square, trailing, jointed Stalks, two Foot long, at the Joints striking some fibrous Roots into the Earth. At every two Inches distance are swelled, reddish Joints, where come the Leaves set opposite one to the other, on a quarter of an Inch Foot-Stalks. They are three quarters on an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, hairy, snipt about the edges, and like those of Chamaedrys Spuria. At the ends of the Branches come the Inch and a half long Spikes of small blue headed Flowers, each of which stands in a rough Calyx, and after them succeed several roundish Seeds, having Asperities and Depressions in them, and being of a light brown colour. It grew near the Banks of the Rio-Cobre, below the Town of [sic] St. Jago de la Vega, on the same side of the River."

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as B. prismatica var. brevirostra Grenz., B. prismatica var. longirostra Grenz., or even as Stachytarpheta fruticosa (Millsp.) B. L. Robinson. On the other hand, the Cuatrecasas & Castañeda 25472, distributed as B. prismatica, is actually B. boyacana Moldenke, while R. Kral 25562 is B. prismatica var. brevirostra Grenz.

Additional citations: BAHAMA ISLANDS: Little Exuma: Correll & Correll 42376 (N). Long: S. R. Hill 2213 (Ld, N). HISPANIOLA: Dominican Republic: A. H. Liogier 19138 (N), 20258 (N). VENEZUELA: Federal District: Alston 5438 (W--2674375). Yaracuy: H. M. Curran 249 (N).

#### BOUCHEA PRISMATICA var. BREVIROSTRA Grenz.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 42, 55, 56, & 58—61. 1974.

Kral found this plant growing in heavy black clay of disturbed grasslands.

The Alston 5438, distributed as this variety, seems actually to represent the typical B. prismatica (L.) Kuntze.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Michoacán: R. Kral 25562 (Mi). LEEWARD ISLANDS: Guadeloupe: Bourgeau 545 (E-1641749, E-1641926, E-1641943).

#### BOUCHEA PRISMATICA var. LONGIROSTRA Grenz.

Additional bibliography: Alemán Fries, Aurich, Ezcurra Ferrer, Gutiérrez Vázquez, Hortsmann, López Rendueles, Rodríguez Graquita, Roquel Casabella, & Schreiber, Die Kulturpfl. 19: 421. 1972; Farnsworth, Pharmacog. Titles 8 (8): iii. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 42, 51, 55, 56, 59, & 62-63. 1974.

The Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios collection, cited below, bears this description of the plant: "Sufrútice erecto, 80 cm" and "Hierbe sufruticulosa, 40-60 cm", with the corollas said to have been "morado claras". They found it growing at an altitude of 1750 meters in Venezuela, fruiting in December. Tillett describes it as "to 6 dm. tall, 6 dm. spread; roots manila; stems lightly purplish; herbage with rank odor; leaves membranous, matte medium green above, matte light green beneath; sepals green; corolla tube and throat nearly white, limb lavender-pink above, lighter beneath" and refer to it as "locally common in dry quebrada" in an area of desert scrub, with cactus and "cují" on dry talus and alluvium in broken ground between base of mountain and river, at 625 meters altitude.

The Correll & Correll 42376, distributed as this variety, is actually typical B. prismatica (L.) Kuntze instead.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 9289 (Ac); Tillett 737-45 (N). Sucre: Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 9978 (Ld).

#### BOUCHEA RUSEYII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 29: 42 & 64. 1974.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Department undetermined: M. Bang 2226 (Pd-isotype).

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS BURROUGHSIA. I

Harold N. Moldenke

BURROUGHSIA Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 411-412. 1940.

Synonymy: Burroughisia Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 15: 16, in syn. 1967.

Additional bibliography: T. S. Brandeg., Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 2: 196. 1889; Vasey & Rose, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb.